

THE EVENING STAR
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Daily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents.
Daily, Sunday excepted, one month, 50 cents.
Sunday Star, one year, \$1.00.
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MONEY FOR POLITICS

Managers of Both Parties Worried Over the Bill.

PASSED, SENATE SATURDAY

Prohibiting Corporations From Giving Campaign Funds.

ITS ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT

Comes From Banks and Manufacturers, Who Will Be Exempt if the Bill Passes.

The political managers of both parties in Congress are very much disturbed over the bill which passed the Senate last Saturday prohibiting corporations from contributing to political campaign funds. The Senate passed the bill without a word of debate and it is now before the House for further attention. It is realized that there is strong sentiment in favor of the bill, but its passage will seriously affect the political campaign committees in securing the shew of war for the coming congressional campaign.

If the bill is reported from committee and comes before the House it is thought that nothing can prevent its passage. The recent disclosures brought out by the insurance investigation of the contributions of corporations to campaign funds have created such a widespread sentiment of hostility to the existing system that it is thought the House would not dare to vote down the bill.

Senate Becoming Radical.

Members of the House were commenting today upon the fact that the Senate, which has long been considered the stronghold of conservatism, is this session demonstrating a tendency to radical action. The Senate adopted some of the most extreme amendments to the railroad rate bill. It was the Senate which accepted, without a word of debate, the amendment to the inspection bill, and now the Senate has sent to the House a bill which places the politicians in a most embarrassing predicament. The bill makes it unlawful for any national bank or any corporation organized by authority of any laws of Congress to make any contribution in connection with any election to any political office. The bill goes further and makes it unlawful for any corporation whatever, whether incorporated by the laws of the United States or of any State, to contribute to a campaign fund in a presidential or congressional election.

Corporations which violate this provision shall be fined not exceeding \$5,000, and every officer or director of a corporation who shall consent to any contribution shall be fined not more than \$1,000.

Its Enthusiastic Support.

The proposed law is being enthusiastically supported by corporations, banks and insurance companies throughout the country, as they see in its provisions an opportunity to avoid being leveled upon by the political campaign committees through whose solicitation they have been subjected in the past.

CALLS IT AN "OUTRAGE."

Tillman Attacks Action of Conferees on the Indian Bill.

When the Senate today resumed consideration of the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill Senator Tillman renewed his attack upon the provision ratifying the acts of A. J. Brown as administrator for certain minor children of the Seminole tribe of Indians in the disbursement of \$180,000. He again denounced the provision as an "outrage," and when he said the conferees had promised him to make an effort to prevent the acceptance of the paragraph, Senator Clapp, who was one of the conferees, interrupted with the statement that he had refused to make any such promise. Senator Tillman then said the conferees had been made by the other Senate conferees. His objection to the provision was based on the ground that the proposed legislation would prevent suits against Brown to recover money improperly accounted for by him. He took special exception to the employment of Butler and Yale as attorneys for Brown.

Senator Tillman said that Brown's accounts as administrator had been approved by the courts, and that, as the Indians were citizens of the United States, Congress was under no special obligation to open up a question, especially as he had been accused of bad faith by the latter on a former occasion.

CANNED BEEF AGITATION.

Further Controversy on Subject in Commons at London.

LONDON, June 11.—In the house of commons today John Burns, president of the local government board, supplementing his reply to William Field, nationalist member of the St. Patrick's division of Dublin, and president of the Irish Cattle Traders and Stock Owners' Association, June 9, on the subject of canned foods said the local government board was doing everything that can be done by administrative action "in this serious matter."

Reservation Bill in Conference.

The bill opening the Blackfoot Indian reservation in Montana to settlement was sent to conference, the conferees on the part of the House being Mr. Sherman (N. Y.), Mr. Curtis (Kan.) and Mr. Zenger (Ind.).

BRYAN AND HEARST

Politicians Discussing the Combination for 1908.

NEW YORKER MIGHT BALK

Non-Committal Regarding the Nebraska's Present Boom.

REITERATES HIS FRIENDSHIP

Effect on the National Campaign of the Coming Fight in the Empire State.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, June 11.—For President in 1908—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of Nebraska.

For Vice President—WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST of New York.

That looks and sounds strange at first, but politics has been known to make stranger bedfellows, and the possibility of such a ticket as this is being earnestly discussed by keen men of the political parties who are watching the trend of affairs from this vantage point.

Already Mr. Bryan has been indorsed and named as a candidate by the democratic party in 1908 by several of the more important states of the Union, and the boom is spreading through the country like a prairie fire in the dog days.

With Bryan apparently in the van, who is the other factor in the party to be reckoned with at this time? Hearst! Try as they may, the political prognosticators cannot get away from this man. He is in the democratic column as firmly as the Rock of Gibraltar sits at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Any sort of forecast that leaves him out of the equation will be threatened with disaster at every crook and turn in the tortuous channel leading to the harbor of fulfillment.

An Ideal Blending.

Bryan and Hearst would be an ideal blending of the west and the east, the latter having as one of his assets the possibility of carrying the Empire state with its topheavy vote in the electoral college. Those who fear the extreme radicalism of Hearst are fleeing to Bryan as a safe and sane democrat of the first water. With the Nebraska to steady the ticket at the head and tail of the parade, the highest of the high, the combination would have an unwonted strength which the republicans would have difficulty in combating.

Although there seems to be a general impression that Mr. Bryan would consent to make a deal for the presidency if the nomination were thrust upon him, there is a huge element of doubt as to how Mr. Bryan would react to the proposition. He is generally reckoned as sagacious in his time, however, and if he finds the Bryan wildfire spreading beyond all control, but the part of the people. He is the same token Mr. Hearst could scarcely object to running with Mr. Bryan—except of course, if he is the president of the United States, his ultimate ambitions, which lie behind the pillars of the beloved old mansion of white porphyry between the Treasury and War Department buildings, overlooking the historic oaks and the beautiful greenwald of Lafayette Square.

Hearst Non-Committal.

Already Mr. Hearst has been drawn into the Bryan boom, and has been sounded as to his opinion of the indorsements that have been made of the distinguished Nebraskan. In a way the New York representative is non-committal, but in his letter to the Indianapolis Star he said: "I have been a friend and earnest supporter of Mr. Bryan. I rejoice in his achievements and successes, and I approve of every honest indorsement of him."

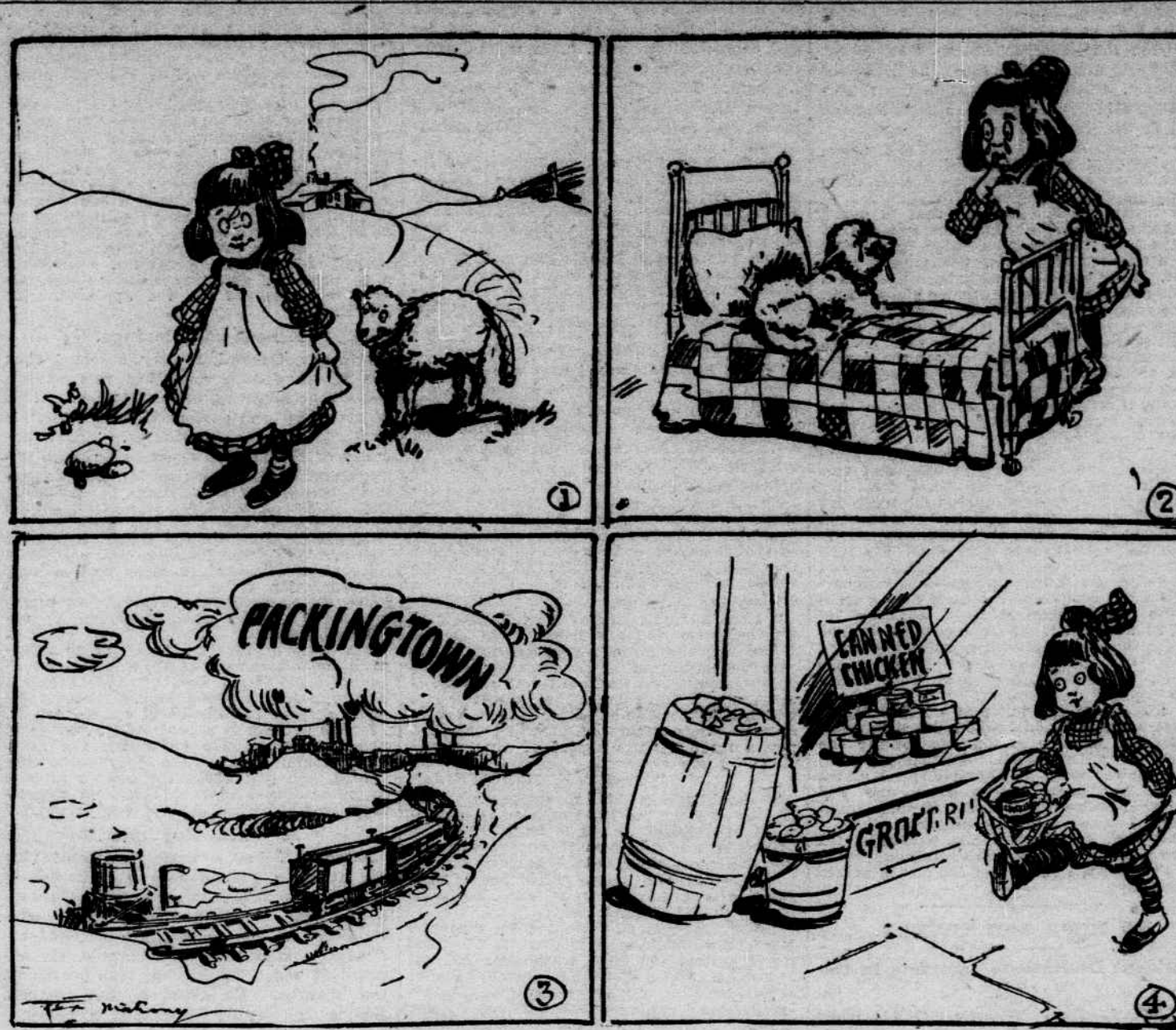
Then Mr. Hearst branches off to take a fling at "Tom" Taggart, "Tim" Sullivan, "Pat" McGarron, "Dave" Francis, George McClellan, August Belmont, Morgan and last, but not least, Grover Cleveland. He says he personally would never welcome into the company of loyal friends of Bryan and sincere advocates of good government any such as these. He also expresses the belief that Mr. Bryan will "repudiate utterly these men and their professions of friendship, realizing that they are not honestly in favor of any man or any measure that will protect the interests of the plain people of the country."

Hearst's New York Fight.

Much as to the future of Mr. Hearst depends upon his attitude in the New York state campaign during the coming fall. There have been indications for many months that he would be a candidate for governor, and there is nothing now to indicate a change in this tentative plan. There is little prospect, of course, that the democrats will name him, but the effective organization of his lieutenants, who are busy with in all the up-state counties. Consequently it will be necessary for Mr. Hearst to run the head of an independent ticket. To provide for this emergency after the majority campaign of last year the Municipal Ownership League, which Mr. Hearst represented and came so close to winning for, was expanded into the "Independence League." Naturally, municipal ownership was not the issue of the campaign, and the inhabitants of the small towns and villages, where there is little or nothing for the municipality to own. But the word "independence" has an American sort of sound to it, and an appeal to those who feel they too long have been so insignificant parts in the great machines of the two old parties.

If Mr. Hearst should run and by any chance be elected governor of this state, his position in the democratic party, although not altogether regular, would be almost paramount. But it is difficult to figure gubernatorial success for the ambitious young representative. Tammany would not like to see him, and it is not deeply that the very best he could hope for would be a split of the democratic vote. With Greater New York's democrats divided no democratic governor of the state could ever be elected. The rock-ribbed republicans up-state may, however, around a bit and act skittish during the ante-election days, but when it comes right down to the test and the marking of the ballot, the habit of putting the cross under the "strong box" emblem of the straight republican ticket asserts itself so strongly that everything else, sinks into

No. 16,696. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1906—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS.



MARY'S LITTLE LAMB RETURNED, BUT—SHE DIDN'T KNOW IT.
From the New York Evening Post.

Insignificance. The republican candidate, no matter whom he may be, is one vote better off.

Republican Factional Troubles.

There is no denying the fact that the republican party in the state is in the worst mixed-up condition in its history. Odell and Higgins are at dagger points, and all along the line the split seems to be as deep as a well and as wide as a church door. But whether "twill suffice for democratic," or "Independence League" victory, the republican party is in a state of confusion. The grand old party people have a way of mending all differences once the convention has made its selections, and they usually go to the polls in phalanx fashion. However, there are always exceptions to the rule, and this year may be one of them. At present there is no evidence of a heading of the republican wounds. Instead there is a general tightening up all along the factional lines. Criminals and reformers are in the air, and there are all sorts of silly rumors as to the most unhealed of combinations to defeat some other equally impossible combination.

Senator Platt is going to have another fling at state politics and has announced his intention of taking a decided active part in the coming campaign. State Chairman Odell is going to make the fight of his life to retain control of the party. He realizes that the next few months will decide his position in the affairs of the state. He is going into the fray with every advantage. He has the support of the executive committee of the New York county republican committee, of which Representative Herbert Parsons is president. Gov. Higgins is also cognizant of the signs of the hour. It is doubtful if he runs again for governor, but he is determined to stay in the fray for the control of the state from the background. The governor has requested that no delegates to the state convention be taken into the fray and relieve their pent-up feelings. There's the essence of the whole thing.

Popular Wonder.

In the meantime the people everywhere are wondering why this outburst of politics so far ahead of the presidential year. Of course Mr. Bryan's prospective homecoming is accountable in a way, but the enthusiasm never would have been roused if it had not been for the disclosure of other evidence of high corruption that have been given to the people. They have been given a feeling of unrest and there is an impatient desire on their part to do something—or somebody, it might be put—about the matter. The people are tired of the present state of affairs, and they are looking for a change.

THREE KILLED IN WRECK

THIRTY OTHERS INJURED IN JERSEY CENTRAL CRASH TODAY.

REDBANK, N. J., June 11.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey's Atlantic City flyer, due in New York at 11:30 o'clock, ran into an open switch near here this morning at 10:20. The engine and two cars toppled over and rolled down a ten-foot embankment. The train and two passengers were killed. Thirty passengers are reported injured. The two passengers killed were: George Van Duser of 221 West 131st street, New York, and Otto Meach of 310 East 87th street, New York.

The smoking car, in which most of the injured were situated, was torn into two parts when the forward end of the train went off the rails. The train passed through Redbank without stopping and was going at a rapid rate when the accident happened.

The most severely injured were: C. F. Comstock, Lakewood, lacerations. L. Constantine, Lakewood, leg, neck and body lacerated. William Douglas, Brooklyn; legs and body injured. Mrs. J. M. Hallowell, internal injuries. Otto Metzler, No. 310 East 87th street, New York, internal injuries. Alfred Thomas, contusions and lacerations.

A dozen or more additional injured failed to give their names. Some took conveyances to Redbank or Long Branch and others went back to Lakewood.

NEW PATRIOT TRIAL DENIED.

Recorder Goff Today Refused to Grant Counsel's Motion.

RAILWAY MEN HEARD

OFFICIALS TELL OF THEIR OWNERSHIP OF OUTSIDE STOCK.

Further testimony with respect to the ownership by officials of railroads of coal and oil stocks and properties was taken by the Interstate commerce commission today. Two witnesses were examined, Charles E. Ways of Baltimore, assistant to the freight traffic manager, and L. R. Brockenbrough of Pittsburgh, general freight agent, both of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

In answer to questions by the commissioners, Mr. Ways admitted that he at present owns 180 shares of Merchants' Coal Co. stock, which he paid for in full, except 24 shares which were allotted to him in connection with a bond issue. In addition, he said, he had 31 shares of dividend stock. The balance he paid for at par, \$100 a share. He declared that he became a stockholder when the company was organized, about fifteen years ago.

Replying to Commissioner Clements, the witness testified that he had no interest in any oil properties or any other coal company or property. He said further, answering a question by J. G. Wilson, assistant general counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio, that he had nothing to do with car distribution or the making of coal rates. Mr. Brockenbrough described his duties, saying he had charge of the rates on all traffic except coal, coke and live stock. He said such rates were made by him without first consulting the freight traffic manager.

He was, he said, the owner of fifty shares of United Coal Company stock, the property being located on the Ureina and North Fork railroad between Cumberland and Connellsville, an independent road. The stock, he said, was given to him by George Humbert, a promoter, who was trying to develop a lot of property at South Connellsville. Humbert, he said, was a friend, who simply was trying to help him in a personal way to secure industries. He never realized a dollar, he declared, out of anything on the Baltimore and Ohio road.

The witness was excused, and in reply to Chairman Knapp Mr. Wilson stated that in all probability Mr. Hale would again go on the stand with respect to some of the complaints in the matter of car distribution.

THE WALSH BANK INQUIRY.

Mr. Tillman Asks About the Status of His Resolution.

The Tillman-Hopkins controversy of a few weeks ago, concerning the status of the affairs of the Chicago National Bank, was revived in the Senate today by an inquiry made by Senator Tillman concerning the status of his resolution for an investigation of the course of that bank, of which John R. Walsh was president. The inquiry was directed to Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, before which the resolution is pending.

Mr. Tillman prefaced his statement by saying that when the resolution last received the attention of the Senate Senator Hopkins had taken exception to his interest in the matter, and had used language that was insulting to him. He added that he was now asking the Senate to take any part in the inquiry.

The Russian embassy in this city has been in charge of correspondence concerning The Hague meeting with all the southern republics which Russia does not have a mission, and in answer to the first invitation to the conference sent out by Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, Panama and Nicaragua have ignored all communications, not even acknowledging the receipt of the original invitations to the prescribed conditions.

Advertising in The Sunday Star Just Doubled.

Sunday, June 10, 1906.. 131
Sunday, June 11, 1905.. 65 1/2
GAIN... 65 1/2

INCREASE IN CIRCULATION.

Sunday, June 10, 1906.. 34,430
Sunday, June 11, 1905.. 30,380
GAIN... 4,050

THE DILLONVALE TROUBLE.

Fifty Shots Alleged to Have Been Fired by Strikers.

DILLONVALE, Ohio, June 11.—An attack, presumably by strikers, was made early today on the check house of the M. A. Hanna Coal Company at Dillonvale, when fifty shots were fired from a hill 200 feet distant. There were four watchmen in the building, but no one was injured.

Officials of the company, who were holding a conference with Mayor Eberle at the time of the attack, organized a party and went to the mine to protect their property. Not a shot was fired by the company men.

The incident closed for the day with an assurance from Mr. Aldrich that his committee would take up the resolution tomorrow.

TO FORESTALL GOVERNMENT.

In order to forestall any attempt on the part of the government to interrupt the work of parliament before its adjournment.

The peasants are reported to have taken house to house searches of M. Slavovich, a member of the lower house, belonging to the October party, in Ryazan province.

TERRORISTS ACTIVE

TWO OFFICIALS MORTALLY WOUNDED AT SIEDLCE, POLAND.

WARSAW, June 11.—The terrorists or Poland continue to wage a relentless war against the state, municipal and police officials. Hardly a day elapses without an assassination. Last night the mayor of Siedlce, the chief of the governor's office and the secretary of police board were walking in the streets of Siedlce when a party of terrorists armed with revolvers attacked them. The first two officials were mortally wounded and the third was seriously injured.

INDIFFERENCE SHOWN.

Latin American Republics Ignore The Hague Conference.

Many of the South and Central American republics are showing an indifference to the Hague peace conference. Secretary Root was instrumental in bringing about a delay of The Hague conference until next year that it might not conflict with the conference being held in Rio de Janeiro on July 21. But Secretary Root's interest in the South American meeting does not seem to have spurred the southern republics to participation in The Hague conference, in spite of the protests they voiced when Russia suggested that early this fall would be a good time for The Hague meeting.

Panama has declined from the first to take any part in The Hague conference. The Russian embassy in this city has been in charge of correspondence concerning The Hague meeting with all the southern republics which Russia does not have a mission, and in answer to the first invitation to the conference sent out by Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, Panama and Nicaragua have ignored all communications, not even acknowledging the receipt of the original invitations to the prescribed conditions.

NIAGARA BILL IN CONGRESS.

The bill for the protection of Niagara Falls was sent to conference today. The conferees being Mr. Burton (Ohio), Mr. Bishop (Mich.) and Mr. Lester (Ga.).

THE AGRARIAN DEBATE A MEAT CONFERENCE

All Absorbing Topic in the Lower House.

OF ST. PETERSBURG DUMA REPRESENTATIVE HENRY

Members Trying to Solve the perplexing Problem.

THE NAMING OF A COMMISSION

Government's Plan in the Event of Parliament's Failure to Accomplish Action—Adjournment Sequences.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—The debate on the agrarian question in the lower house of parliament promises to continue throughout the week, and when it is finished the solution of the question will hardly be much further advanced than when the debate began, as the idea of giving instructions to the commission which will frame the bill has been abandoned.

Whatever fighting occurs will come upon the election of the commission, which will consist of eighty-eight members. While the commission will be supposed to follow the general direction of the views expressed during the debate, its size will make it easy to reopen a discussion of all the disputed points. Therefore there is little prospect that the bill will be ready for submission before July 1, at about which time it is the government's intention to convene parliament adjourned until September for the summer vacation. The members of the house do not return to their constituents after a fruitless session of two months, and undoubtedly will resist any attempt to adjourn.

Nevertheless the house will be powerless if the government persists. The government's plan is clear. The house having failed to effect a solution of the agrarian question, the emperor, under the authority reserved to him by the fundamental law, will promulgate the government's agrarian program as a temporary law, in the hope that the peasants, disgusted at the failure of parliament to give relief, will accept it. Once the government's scheme for land distribution is put in operation and generally accepted, the government will create enough support to prevent the house from attempting to replace it by its own plan in the future.

The mere adjournment of parliament against the protest of the lower house of parliament, however, is sure to raise a popular outcry with which the government will have to reckon, and the situation probably will determine whether the government will have the courage to attempt to execute the scheme.

In the meantime the upper house is doing nothing, having virtually resolved to await the legislative initiative of the lower house on all questions.

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May Be Supplementary Reports.

If meat inspection legislation satisfactory to the President shall be enacted by the House, it is not likely that any supplementary section of the Neill-Reynolds report will be made. On the other hand, there is enough material to construct a couple of supplementary sections of the report dealing with the use of chemicals and preservatives and other matters of public interest should it be necessary to use them.

There have been all sorts of reports from the meat yard, and the fact that they were dealt with in the Neill-Reynolds report and have nothing to do with it.

Conference With Commissary General.

It is true, however, that there have been some conferences between the commissary of labor and Commissary General Sharpe with a view to ascertaining whether the inspectors of the army were keeping up with their work. All the work for the army in the meat inspection is done by the inspectors of the army, and the army has a small force of inspectors of its own. Two of these are stationed in Chicago and one in New York, and the others are in Kansas City. Besides the use made of the regular army officers that are available when necessary. The civilian inspectors are not under special contract, and the army has a small force of inspectors of its own. Two of these are stationed in Chicago and one in New York, and the others are in Kansas City. Besides the use made of the regular army officers that are available when necessary. The civilian inspectors are not under special contract, and the army has a small force of inspectors of its own. 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